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Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up for mailing every other day, and all the readings matter of the Daily.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1065. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE VOTE ON THE CENSUS BILL.

ALBANY, Friday, March 9, 1855.

The Senate had an afternoon session yesterday, to consider the Temperance bill. No vote was taken on the amendments proposed, and progress was reported.

This morning much of the session was devoted to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the bill relating to preparations for the construction of the Idiot Asylum; and the bill to legalize the acts of the Commissioners to locate the new County buildings in the County of Schuyler. Progress reported on both.

LIENS ON REAL ESTATE.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill, providing that no judgment or decree shall hereafter be a lien upon any real estate, unless a transcript of the same shall be filed within thirty days after docketing the same in the office of the Clerk of the County where the said real estate shall be situated, or in the office of the Registers of the Counties of New-York and Kings, when the real estate is in those counties. Mechanics' liens on land in the Counties of New-York and Kings shall hereafter be filed with the Registers of said counties, with the same power and effect as if filed with the Clerks of said counties. All said liens shall cease to be such at the end of five years from the date of filing. The fees for entering shall be five cents for each year, for each claim, for which searches are made.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Annual Report of the admissions, discharges, deaths and diseases, at the Quarantine Hospital, was presented.

The admissions from vessels were.....1,891
The admissions from the City were.....2,526
The admissions from other sources were.....209
Total admissions.....4,626
Number treated.....4,702
Discharged.....3,859
Died.....99
Mortality for the year, 10-4-10 per cent.

REGULATING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, reported in the House by Mr. G. D. WILLIAMS, requires all companies hereafter formed to possess not less than $100,000 capital, and, if located in New-York or Brooklyn, or having an agency in either of those cities, not less than $200,000; and it requires an amount equal to the whole amount of capital stock to be deposited with the Comptroller, in either the stocks of this State, stock of the United States, or bonds and mortgages on unincumbered and improved real estate, at 50 per cent, of its value, ascertained by the appraisement of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the first Judge of the county where the land is located. If previous that all stocks deposited shall come under this provision. No one shall be a bidder than three years thereof. Annual reports of all companies to be made on the 1st of December, and the Comptroller is authorized to investigate the affairs of any company at any time, and to wind it up if he shall not be satisfied that it is sound, and $5,000 is placed in his hands for that purpose, for each of the years 1855 and 1856. The bill makes no provision for the future incorporation of "Mutual" Companies, and subjects all Insurance Companies hereafter organized to the provisions of the bill, except as to depositing securities with the Comptroller. The laws of 1849 and 1853 repealed.

I have already telegraphed you the result of the vote on the Census bill as it came down, with the amendments of the Senate, and briefly adverted to the subsequent proceedings which followed the announcement of the bill from the Senate. The House remained in session until a late hour last evening, considering and discussing what was the proper and most considerate manner in which the unfortunate circumstances in which it had become could best be disposed of. The session this morning was a continuation of that discussion, and not until 6 o'clock was a final conclusion arrived at.

Doubtless the debate and the motions and resolutions under which it was carried on will be read with interest by the public. I therefore, with some slight modification, copy from the Journal, the Stenotypic report of the proceedings reported for that paper. J. B. S.

A Case of Contempt.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Clerk announced that the Senate had returned the bill providing for taking the Census, amended in several particulars; and after the amendments were read.

The Speaker directed the motion to be on agreeing with the amendments of the Senate.

The Speaker, in answer to the inquiry of a member, said the motion should be taken without debate—it being the equivalent of a question on the third reading of a bill.

This decision induced sundry points of order, motions to postpone, &c., &c., when

Mr. WOOD moved the previous question.

Mr. MURRAY moved to lay on the table the motion for the previous question. Lost—Ayes, 39; Noes 59.

The question was then taken on ordering the main question, and carried.

The SPEAKER, with the indulgence of the House, stated the grounds of his decision that the question of concurrence was not debatable. He regarded the question not precisely in the same light as if the Senate had sent a bill to the House for concurrence, and which had been amended; that the original bill, when in that position, was being debatable, the amendments of the Senate were not.

Mr. HEADLEY appealed from this decision—[but the Chair stated that the appeal was too late.]

The roll being called on concurring, and

Mr. HEADLEY's name being called, he rose and asked to be excused—saying that he did not understand the amendments as read by the Clerk; that the opportunity for examination had been denied by the House—that he could not determine for his constituents—that he could not determine for himself—that no power on earth could compel him to do violence to his conscience by giving a vote on a matter which he was not permitted to understand—and that under these circumstances he would not vote.

Mr. FENTON, (in his seat.)—That is right.

Mr. HEADLEY appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was about to address the House, when

Mr. WOODRUFF—You shut—the majority has been bought and sold like cattle in the market.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Westchester has been twice called to order. He will please take his seat.

Mr. LAMPORT—I wish to make a few remarks, as Mr. HEADLEY will probably be here in a few minutes. The House should consider that the gentleman's remarks were made upon a bill which had caused a great deal of debate in the Senate; and which, under a decision which he believed to be wrong, was being forced through this House without debate. [Mr. L. spoke at some length.]

Mr. WOOD—I appeal once more to the magnanimity of the House.

Mr. FENTON—I do not consider there is any difference of opinion on the abstract question whether, at not the gentleman from Orange is in contempt of the House. If there is anything worthy of the consideration of the House, or which should engage the attention for five minutes, it is here and while there are Members of the gentleman from Orange. He nevertheless set the House at defiance by refusing to observe its Rules. It is due to the dignity and standing of the House that no one should be taken of these flagrant breaches of privilege.

Mr. BAKER offered the following substitute for the pending resolution:

That Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, the member of this House from the County of Orange, is in contempt for refusing to vote after the House had refused to excuse him therefrom.

Mr. LEACH accepted the substitute.

Mr. BAKER sustained his resolution at considerable length, observing, in the course of his remarks, that no greater insult could be offered to the House than had been offered. Should the House shrink from the duty because the member offering the insult was a gentleman of his pretensions and professions? That had added to the indignity, and the deliberate character of the insult. He had the House, or could, and had the authority of its rules, which he had himself helped to frame, to punish the offender. No greater insult could be offered this House. He hoped, therefore, that his amendment might prevail. It required the House to assume the responsibility of what was proposed. It placed no power in the hands of the Speaker. If there were precedents where the Speaker, on his own volition, had ordered the arrest of a member, he would not follow such precedents. He believed in no one man power. The gentleman from Orange had a right to the verdict of his peers, and this he would give him. He did not wish both the gentleman to be arraigned by the same resolution. There was a great difference between their cases and language used. The gentleman from Orange was putting in both members and the whole House at defiance. He feared as if the insult was deliberate—as if he had predetermined to trample upon the rules and decorum and dignity of the House. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment would be acceded to.

Mr. CONGER—The gentleman from Orange was excited when he made use of the language objected to. This should be taken into account. He asked to be excused from voting because he did not understand the amendments—he had no disposition, in a matter of right and wrong, would prevent him from voting; and he should not vote. When he said this he was excited, and it probably implied more than was intended. The House is not now in a proper temper to act upon this subject, and we had better adjourn.

Mr. BROOKS—It seems to be predetermined that Mr. HEADLEY will probably be here in a few minutes. The House should consider that the gentleman's remarks were made upon a bill which had caused a great deal of debate in the Senate; and which, under a decision which he believed to be wrong, was being forced through this House without debate. [Mr. L. spoke at some length.]

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Mr. A. SMITH—The reason given by the gentleman for desiring to be excused from voting, were very good reasons why they should have voted in the negative, but no reason at all for their refusing to vote entirely. Instead of putting the House at defiance, and refusing to vote, their argument seemed to render it imperative upon them to vote no. If I believed, with those gentlemen, that the bill just passed, was "the most abominable bill in the world," I should have voted against it. The gentleman may have been excited; and I am willing to overlook a great deal that may be urged in excuse; but I cannot admit that the reasons which either of the gentlemen gave for desiring to be excused, were any reasons at all why the House should excuse them; but very good reasons why they should have voted against the bill. Perhaps we had better adjourn, so as to act upon this matter after we sleep upon it.

Mr. BAKER—It must not be forgotten that the gentleman from Orange declared, before the House acted upon the resolution to be excused, that, whatever disposition might be made of that resolution, he would not vote. Where was the defiance—the insult. He had not even the excuse of a refusal of the request to be excused, for the Chair had refused to excuse him. If contempt, in overlooked, where will it end? The House would become the theatre of disorder, and scarcely, if every member should be allowed to trample upon the rules and authority of the House at pleasure. A majority would block its progress at any time when, without their presence and vote, a quorum could not be obtained. I respect conscientious scruples; but those scruples must be based on reason and order to be respected. Were the scruples of the gentleman from Orange of this character. He began his remarks by declaring that he did not understand the amendments, but before he sat down he declared them outrageous. Either he did understand them, or else, in declaring them outrageous, he made a direct falsehood and misrepresentation, that the majority are bought and sold like cattle in the market.

The SPEAKER—The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WATERBURY—You shut—the majority has been bought and sold like cattle in the market.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Westchester has been twice called to order. He will please take his seat.

Mr. LAMPORT—I wish to make a few remarks, as Mr. HEADLEY will probably be here in a few minutes. The House should consider that the gentleman's remarks were made upon a bill which had caused a great deal of debate in the Senate; and which, under a decision which he believed to be wrong, was being forced through this House without debate. [Mr. L. spoke at some length.]

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ADDRESS OF MESS. CHARLES EDWARDS,

ON REPEAL THE PUBLIC SLAVE BILL.

Mr. EDWARDS—I do not rise to address the Senate, but I do not like to be silent when I am called upon by citizens of my own State, whose interests I am bound to protect. Of course the bill is open to amendment. I have no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) to strike out the 3d section. I am opposed to the principle of the bill, and to every section of it. I am opposed to it because it is unconstitutional, and because it is unjust to the people of the States. I am opposed to it because it is a violation of the rights of the States, and of the people of the States. I am opposed to it because it is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the States. I am opposed to it because it is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the State of Louisiana. I am opposed to it because it is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the State of Louisiana, in the property which they have in their slaves. I am opposed to it because it is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the State of Louisiana, in the property which they have in their slaves, which they have carried into the State of Louisiana, and which they have a right to carry into the State of Louisiana, and which they have a right to hold there. I am opposed to it because it is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the State of Louisiana, in the property which they have in their slaves, which they have carried into the State of Louisiana, and which they have a right to carry into the State of Louisiana, and which they have a right to hold there,

NEW-YORK CITY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

INSTRUCTION.

INSURANCE.

DANCING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE TURF.

MILLINERY.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

TO LET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ZINC PAINTS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FINANCIAL.

BANK NOTICES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROADS.

DIVIDENDS.

PROPOSALS.

AUCTION SALES.

TO LET.

MEDICAL.

BOOKS.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Turk for an Hour—A Stormy Experience.

We are young in years, but yet have seen much. In unreported residence on the lines of railways in course of construction, we have seen Ireland. In large-bier saloons we have looked on Germany. France is not strange to us who have attended Red Republican festivals. Of Scotland, our knowledge has been perfect since we read BURNS, and saw ROB ROY murdered by an aspiring THOMPSON. The entertainments speeches in imitation of everything Anglo-Saxon, which we had often heard at the St. George's Dinner, gave us a familiarity with England. We went half through FOSDICK'S Grammar, and then attended a game meeting of organ grinders; we have been a living encyclopedia of Italy ever since. We have, not thought it either desirable or necessary to pursue a knowledge of Spain since we saw the famous bull-trot at the Hippodrome last Summer. We saw GLIDDON unroll the Mummy, and since that time we have regarded ourselves as an authority on Egypt. But, with all our knowledge, we were lacking in an important point. That point was Turkey—not Turkey ornithological, but Turkey national. True, our sensibilities, when quite young, had been much shocked when we were informed that the Sultan was so unfortunate as to have five hundred wives, and knowing some men who were dreadfully miserable with only one, our youthful sympathies were aroused in behalf of the Sultan in his domestic squalls. But we are no longer so lamentably ignorant. Turkey is not now a sealed book to us. A friend had informed us that a gentleman from Constantinople, knowing the lamentable ignorance prevailing in our Christian land in the matter of gastronomy, had, in the fullness of his philanthropy, left the land of his birth with the view to opening a Turkish headquarters here in this Metropolis. It is to be found in Broadway. It is an "institution"—very "peculiar." Our friend and ourselves concluded to patronize it; and it was found to have been established, as we daily believed, under the smiles of the Prophet. We entered. Various kuick-knacks were arranged on either side in excellent taste. Some of them were sufficiently Christian in their appearance to enable us to understand their utility. Others were not so. But the rear room—a spacious one by the way—was what we looked for, and we entered it forthwith. On either side was arranged a wide and high red cushioned seat, which seemed both comfortable and Oriental. We take our seats, and a decidedly unfavorable Turk, with a red cap on his head, approaches us, as if fearing a contamination by approaching too close to a depraved Christian unbeliever. We look at the bill of fare and forthwith call for *nargille* and pipes for two (we are not sure of the Mahometan orthography in either case.) They are both brought. The nargille, to our surprise, (for we had ordered bilis!) was a stupendous water pipe, as Oriental as could be wished. The pipes was a dark-looking liquid, in small cups, which, on tasting, proved to be coffee, excelling in every respect the best that is furnished at Christian eating-houses. In order to be out-and-out Turks, we alter our position—draw up legs and cross them. Our friend does likewise, and our attention is divided between the apartment, which is exquisitely furnished and decorated, the *nargille*, the pipes, and our friend, to see what a ridiculously appearing Turk he makes. Our infidel friend brings a chest-board which he calls *schakek*. We suppose this means for us to play chess, and we accordingly do so and get beat. Legs don't feel at all comfortable; we let them down for relaxation, the thing that the Turks don't do under such circumstances. The *nargille* still holds out. We call for more pipes, and by way of variety for some lemons also, which appear to be fig-paste. Other cabbies are called for, and we occupy our time in eating them and lifting up and putting down limbs until we discover it is time to leave. We leave quite reluctantly, having become pleased with Turkish politeness, pastry and pipes, and with a secret resolution that at no distant time we will again be a Turk for an Hour. But not for an *Hour*.

Rushlessness of Commerce—Cabby Arm Broken.

Mr. ARCHIBALD GRIEVE, residing at Fiftieth-street and Broadway, appeared at the Mayor's Office to make a complaint against JOHN QUIN, (contractor,) for recklessly blasting rocks in the vicinity of his residence, by which his little son, aged 6 years, was seriously injured. The boy was playing opposite the house on Friday last, with other children, at a distance of about two hundred feet from the blasts when they were discharged. A piece of rock that flew from the blast struck the child on the right arm, fracturing it between the wrist and elbow, and also injuring the thigh. The little sufferer accompanied the father to the Mayor's Office. The case was referred to Justice OSBORNE, who advised the father to bring some persons who witnessed the affair, in order to testify, as the boy was too young to give evidence.

Quite a number of complaints have been registered against contractors lately.

The Recruiting Enlistment—Correspondence Between the Sardinian Consul and Mayor Wood.

The following correspondence has taken place:

HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE GENERAL, }
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855.

SIR: With reference to your Honor's letter of the 20th day of January, addressed to Mr. VICO CONSUL FABRO, Acting Consul-General for H. M. Majesty's Sardinian Consulate, and now in this port, I have the honor to acquaint you from official information, in addition to the official communications made to you by the Marquis TALLACARNE last month, that the said personages are all subjects of other countries than Sardinia, where they have only fled as political refugees, and others, if some of them have been at times under the surveillance of the police for political offences, not one has ever been a convict. It is but to be fairly supposed that a pretended vessel would be observed to land herself at the representation of enemies and cast them on the shores of a country with which there exists a treaty of amity and friendship. Sardinia repudiates any and every such assertion, and you may be assured that you have been approached by reports injurious to innocent strangers. I enclose a list of the names, entirely, and their occupations of said passengers which will give your Honor a correct history of them and upon the truth of which I may take my stand. I cannot, as it comes to me from an official source which I cannot doubt. But how far it may be necessary to give this here publicity, is a question I leave with your Honor. I say this because, if these men had been pirates, I feel sure that Americans will not be disposed to advertise and add to their sufferings. I beg respectfully to have it understood that I write officially, and that I do not in the least consider myself accountable, and that they cannot be a voyage of mercy and of humanity. I beg be well. Having, to say that my Government, entering fully to carry out a purely kind action, have brought to a close the sufferings of these men, as are eithers present means must suffice. I beg them from becoming a burthen to your City.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure to your Honor the expressions of high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JH. VALERIO,
Acting Consul-General of Sardinia.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1855.

SIR: Your communication of the 6th inst., relating to the persons sent on board of H. B. Majesty's frigate Amazon in this port, is received.

I am satisfied from the statements made to me, that these men had been useless and were sent here rather as a punishment for political offences than as a punishment for the perpetration of crime. These representations coincided with the results of my own investigations, and, in connection with the correspondence of the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Emigration, the Health Officer of the Quarantine Ground, and the United States Revenue Officers, led me to the conclusion that these men could not remain here with safety to the community. Under these circumstances, I felt that I would not be justified in allowing them to remain, as I would not consider them and deny them an opportunity to have such employment and obtain such means as they could honestly. If it certainly my wish to encourage emigration to this City, but I do not consider myself bound to do so at the expense of the morals of the community, nor to the injury of the laboring classes. I am, therefore, glad that the Government of Sardinia has taken such steps as will prevent the recurrence of the evil complained of.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To Chevalier JH. VALERIO,
Acting Consul-General of Sardinia.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: Having briefly considered the more common symptoms which mark the progress of Consumption, I purpose, in this and subsequent letters, to point out the *different varieties or kinds* of this disease. Invalids are very liable to fall into the error of supposing that, because they have not *all* the symptoms, therefore they cannot have Consumption. Now, it rarely happens that we find all, or even a majority of the symptoms described, in any one case. This is a malady of infinite variety, and, alas, too frequently so silent and unmarked in its progress as to be far advanced before any positive symptom gives us warning of its presence. It is like an enemy in ambush; we are often half destroyed before becoming aware that we are in the least danger.

A great difference in the disease grows out of the constitution of the patient, whether it be weak or robust, and out of the cause which produces it;—whether this be impure air or sedentary confinement, the breathing of a dusty atmosphere, or a local chronic inflammation of some part of the organs of respiration—as *catarrh, sore throat* or *bronchitis*.

To render these distinctions more intelligible, I shall divide Consumption into five kinds, viz:

Chronic Consumption.
Acute or Galloping Consumption.
Febrile Consumption.
Consumption of childhood.
Latent Consumption.

The CHRONIC, or common form of Consumption, generally begins with a slight *dry cough*. It was probably the frequency of cough preceding the disease that led the ancients to believe that cough was the *cause* rather than the *effect* of Consumption. This cough may continue for several months or years without any other symptom. It is scarcely a cough, but rather a "hack." Now, the cause of this slight cough is the presence of *tubercles* in the lungs; and if the patient were to die suddenly of any other disease, or from an injury, we should find the lungs filled with fine tubercles. It is common, on examination after death, to find the lungs of persons dying of fevers and inflammations, stuffed with tubercles, and this, too, when in health, the existence of consumption had not even been suspected. Many of those friends with whom we are in daily intercourse, and whom we regard as really healthy, are thus carrying about in their lungs the elements of their own destruction.

CONSUMPTION begins differently in different cases. A man, apparently in perfect health, has an attack of catarrh or sore throat, and when this subsides it leaves the dry hacking cough before alluded to. Not unfrequently a spitting of blood is the first symptom; this may be only a slight streak in the mucus, or it may be considerable, and of a bright red color. In many cases Consumption sets in after "*chills and fever*," and these occur with almost the regularity of *ague*. In others, we have a sense of *heat* in the palm of the hands and soles of the feet, or a *flush* on the cheek. Many persons mistake the fever and chilliness which occur in the early stage of Consumption for intermittent fever. As the disease progresses, *perspirations* occur, generally toward morning; and are often so profuse as to drench the sheets, and even the bed.

The *stomach* is not much disturbed in the early stages of Chronic Consumption. It is by no means uncommon for the appetite to continue *unusually good* until after *Diarrhœa* sets in, when it generally becomes capricious and poor. In females, after fever occurs, the monthly sickness is almost always suppressed, and it is common for the Cough and Disease in the Lungs to be ascribed to this *irregularity*. After the fever and perspirations have become established, the wasting of the flesh and strength goes on so rapidly that the body may be truly said to *consume away*. The joints soon appear larger than natural from the wasting of the fleshy parts, the chest becomes contracted, the features sharpened, and the eyes attain a peculiar wildness and brilliancy.

The matter expectorated changes with the progress of the disease. In the commencement the Cough is *dry*, but after a time a *watery* or slightly *frothy* secretion follows. As the disease approaches the second stage this gradually changes to a sticky, jelly-like, or glary substance, often dark in color, but more commonly inclining to a *greenish*, with now and then streaks of a yellow color.

When *tubercles* soften, the expectoration becomes still more yellow and pus-like. The matter expectorated from a cavity in the lungs is peculiar. It is of a whitish yellow color, with a ragged or woolly surface. The celebrated Professor FOWLER used to describe this spare, as looking "*almost like little balls of cotton-wool.*" At times the matter expelled is very offensive, but more commonly it is without the least smell. Sometimes it has a *sweetish*, at others a *saltish* taste.

Frequently the patient complains of *pain*, and sometimes can place his hand over the very seat of his disease; but more frequently there is no pain beyond a sense of *oppression*, or an occasional *stitch in the side*, and it is by no means uncommon for the patient to point out as the *seat* of his disease, the most healthy part of his lungs.

In this form of Consumption, the patient is always "*getting better*," and yet as steadily growing worse—that is, he appears to improve for a while, and then relapses into a worse condition than before, each succeeding attack leaving him more feeble than the preceding one. He spits *pus* for a time, has *fever, night-sweats, loss of appetite, flesh* and *strength*, coughs incessantly, and can scarcely sleep at night. Gradually the cough abates, the expectoration becomes less and nearly disappears, the fever and sweats vanish, and he imagines himself rapidly getting well. He gains several pounds in weight, and his physician points to it as an evidence of improvement from his prescriptions, or from Cod Liver Oil. But soon all the old symptoms return—the hectic fever and night-sweats, the cough and expectoration of pus—increased frequency of the pulse, and loss of the newly recovered flesh and strength.

Now, you would ask, why is this? The reason is easily understood. Consumption is caused by tubercles—these are produced by catarrh, or sore throat, or bronchitis—by impure air, or dust, or irritation of some kind in the air tubes of the lungs. This irritation is kept up for a long time before tubercles begin to form; but, sooner or later, a fresh cold, or some greater irritation than usual, causes their rapid deposition. Soon the cold disappears, or the irritation is withdrawn, and tubercles cease to form. These formed, however, remain, and gradually develop themselves. After a few months the lungs are again exposed to some exposure or irritation, when a further deposit of tubercles takes place, and in another part of the lungs.

As the tubercles are not deposited at the same time, they do not all *soften* at the same period, but in successive crops, as they were formed. When they have softened down into "*matter*," and are being expelled, the patient has fever and perspiration; his appetite becomes poor, and he loses flesh and strength. But as soon as the first crop is thrown off, all these symptoms vanish, and he continues to improve until the second crop is ready for expectoration, when he again relapses. Now, at every softening of tubercles, a part of the lung is broken down into a cavity; hence, as the lungs become gradually destroyed, the body becomes gradually wasted—each attack leaving the poor invalid weaker than the one which preceded it. During these periods improvements, soreness and dilatation compounds of every description appear unfit for effecting the change which takes place, while in reality they but interfere with the proper action of nature. The poor patient is by such means being "cured" from the day he vaccinates an invalid to the day he is laid in the grave.

I am not now going to speak of treatment; but I cannot refrain from making one prominent observation on *the injudiciousness of the most rich and costly articles* proposed by physicians. It is no unusual thing for intelligent physicians to advise *the constitutions to "take good care of himself;"* to "exercise in the open air;" to "live well;" not to "eat very much;" to "eat very much." Now, what does all this mean, but to advise that he shall wait for the tubercles to soften in the lungs and thereby destroy him, instead of arresting necessity, destructively effect.) Let us suppose these things from taking place. Let us suppose these things from taking place. The one of the physicians, that, should go to enrich the atmosphere of the bedchamber, or other

MARRIED.

In this City, on the Second inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. GILBERT HOWLAND to Miss ELIZABETH P. FERGUSON, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, WM. H. ALLISON, Esq., Editor of the Morning Courier, to Miss MARY HAMMOND, eldest daughter of Lewis Hammond, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, Mr. EDWARD TERRY and ANNA, daughter of John H. Prentice, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 9, Mrs. JANE COOK, relict of the late Thomas W. Gilbert, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Stuart Anderson, No. 55 East 27th-st., on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cincinnati and Cleveland, O., papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, 9th inst., Mr. DAVID HOW, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Hudson-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 9, CHARLES MERLIN, only son of J. Stearns and Maria Lane, aged 11 months and 26 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 219 Mott-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, from wounds received at Manassa Mail on the night of Saturday, Feb. 24, Mr. WILLIAM FOGLE, aged 39 years 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Hancock Chapter, No. 14 O. U. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 104 Chamber-st., on Sunday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, of croup, GEORGE CHAMBERLIN, son of John R. and S. N. Heaglan, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Sunday, March 11, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, Mr. ALBERT HOYES.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, on cor. Bedford and Downing-sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, CHARLES EDWARD DURNING, of consumption, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, March 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 Bedford-st., Fulton-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Mount Pisgah.

At Cheshire Four Corners, on Friday, March 2, JAMES S. LIVINGSTON, in his 70th year.

Hudson papers please copy.

At Saratoga Springs, on the evening of Wednesday, 7th inst., NANCY DESAMP, wife of Dr. R. G. J. DESAMP, U. S. Army, aged 37 years.

At his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on the evening of Thursday, the 8th inst., ABRAHAM H. PRIME, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, WILLIAM WASHINGTON, son of Wm. Smith, jr., in the 24th year of his age.

His friends and those of his father's family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 256 West 18th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, at 2 P. M., DANIEL ARTHUR, youngest son of Daniel and MARY E. GUNNIS, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 East 14th-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, GEORGE, only son of Dr. E. H. and HANNAH SWEET, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 16 West 19th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst. His remains will be taken to the Friends' burying ground.

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., MARIE LIVINGSTON, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late H. W. Livingston, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 9.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	86	100 Canton Co.	34
7,000 do	86	50 do	34
10,000 do	86	50 do	34
5,000 do	85	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72
10,000 Virginia 6s	96	50 N. Ind. R. R.	89½
4,000 do	96	50 Hudson River R. R.	39
500 Georgia 6s	97	10 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	49
25,000 Missouri 6s	93	70 Galena & C. R. R.	69
2,000 do	93	5 Mich. Southern R. R.	89½
5,000 do	93	200 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	24
4,000 do	93	100 do	23½
2,000 Louisiana 6s	93	50 do	23½
1,000 do	93	100 do	23½
4,000 do	93	100 do	23½
5,000 do	93	250 do	23½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	93	50 do	23½
10,000 do	93	100 do	23½
5,000 do	93	100 do	23½
1,000 Albany 6s	93	100 do	23½
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds	73	200 Harlem Railroad	13
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93	200 Erie Railroad	13
200 Canton Company	34	100 do	13
400 Niagara Trans. Co.	15	100 do	13
100 do	15	100 Reading Railroad	73
200 do	15	200 do	73
200 do	15	200 do	73
50 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	72	50 Hudson River R. R.	39
150 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	99	50 Mich. South. R. R.	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	24
7,000 Indiana State 5s	86	50 do	24
5,000 do	86	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93½
5,000 Louisiana 6s	93	50 do	93½
4,000 do	93	100 do	93½
4,000 do	93	250 do	93½
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds	73	200 Harlem Railroad	13
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93	200 Erie Railroad	13
200 Canton Company	34	100 do	13
400 Niagara Trans. Co.	15	100 do	13
100 do	15	100 Reading Railroad	73
200 do	15	200 do	73
200 do	15	200 do	73
50 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	72	50 Hudson River R. R.	39
150 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	99	50 Mich. South. R. R.	89½

FRIDAY, March 9—P. M.

Business in Wall-street was somewhat tame to-day, and the complaint of inactivity is becoming general among the Brokers and Money dealers. The transactions at the Stock Exchange were large in certain State securities, which for some months past have ruled below par, and a further advance of 1 ⅌ cent. was had in Indiana Fives and Louisiana Sixes. But on other securities, including the entire fancy list, the sales were quite moderate, particularly at the early Board. At the close, in the afternoon, prices were generally firm, and there were fresh orders for Reading at 80@80½ ⅌ cent., the highest point the Cash Stock has touched for many months. Erie left off at 46¾, and New-York Central at 94¾. Indiana State Fives sold at 85; Louisiana Sixes at 90; Virginia, 96; and Missouri's, $25,000 at 94, seller 60 days. The revised Indiana free Banking Loan, passed over the Governor's veto, is having some influence on the demand for State Stocks. It is said to authorize a circulation within 10 ten ⅌ cent. of the market price of all dividend paying State Stocks. It is easy to see that the system, in all times of pressure, is again to work mischief to the Western Currency, and it is also probable that it will tend to speculative sales and purchases of these Stocks in the New-York Market, with the view to give them banking value with the State Auditor. The continuance of the vicious system by the Legislature, however, will for the time check the free remittances of State Stocks from the West, and their comparative scarcity will soon tell upon the Board prices. They are in good demand at present, for the investment of the surplus means which find their way into Wall-street, during the low ruling of interest on prime business paper. The warm feeling extends to City Bank shares, which are rapidly advancing and very sparingly offered. At the Auction Sale of L. M. HOFFMAN & CO., to-day, which we report above, all the Stocks of this description *brought full rates. The same list shows a sale*, the first for some months past, of New-Haven Stock, said to be original issue at 99 ⅌ cent. This property would command at least 80 ⅌ cent. if the entire previous issue of SCRIPTURE were promptly surrendered.

At the Board of Brokers yesterday, Mr. JACOB LORILLARD retired from active business after a connection of twenty-five years with the Board, during which time he has been a Director for fifteen years. He was presented with a handsome silver pitcher, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his associates.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated Individuals living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Cabinet or Museum—always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, by Mr. FOWLER, day and evening.

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N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood—none can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure! This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter; acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box.

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Removing Them.

The annual moving day of this City is rapidly approaching, and we are not surprised to see many a business on the qui vive to obtain new locations, where they can enjoy the advantages of space and accessibility, combined with the most approved conveniences of gas, water, and ventilation. Wall-street and its neighborhood has become so dense and the rents going upward year by year continually, that a movement has been made into Broadway, where a number of spacious edifices have recently been erected, solely for the accommodation of the professional classes. Among others the Moffat Building, at the Northwest corner of Broadway and Anthony-street, is already tenanted with a numerous colony of lawyers, architects, agents and others. This building, from its central situation and the superior care bestowed upon its adaptation to the purposes of business, must be speedily filled up. We had occasion recently to go through this edifice in company with a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, which body are in search of accommodations for the public offices of the Corporation. In a day or two we may expect a report on that subject, but in the meantime the public business of the City is suffering from the want of proper accommodations, while the private and far-seeing man of business is securing all the vacant tenements which are most eligible for either public or private business.

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on the non-delivery of 20 shares of Delaware and Hudson Stock by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, who sold to Mr. L. at one of his Jerseymy Auction Sales. The Committee was wrong, but the misunderstanding subsequently referred, by consent of parties to the arbitration of Mr. CURTIS, of the Continental Bank, and Mr. DENISON DUER, of the house of JAMES G. KING'S Sons.

Money rates to-day were 5@6 ⅌ cent., at call; 6@7 ⅌ cent. on short paper, not over 90 days to run; Bills on London were sold for the French packet to-morrow, to a moderate extent at 109¼@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½. The engagements of Specie amount to $295,000, including $200,000 American Gold Coin, in double eagles.

An ingenious fraud by one of its Individual Ledger Clerks has been discovered in the Pacific Bank of this City, to the amount of $18,000 or $20,000. The perpetrator has absconded. His practice was to use a second time the checks upon the Bank returned through the Clearing House, instead of cancelling them, after examination and entry to each account in the morning. The checks were charged up, of course, but once on the Ledger and in the pass books of the depositors, and then the weekly or monthly balance sheet forced for the General Ledger, so as to agree, apparently, with the cash of the Bank. The process was carried on for many months, before exciting suspicion or detection. The guilty party kept his private Bank account in a neighboring institution through which the duplicate use of the genuine checks was conducted—of course in moderate sums and only when payable to bearer, or endorsed in blank, without certification.

We are requested by one of the Officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, referred to yesterday, to insert the following: A statement compiled from official sources is in course of preparation, and will be offered for publication in the money article of this paper as soon as it can be carefully prepared in a tabular form, showing clearly the *actual* and the *relative condition* of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York and of the other Life Insurance Companies doing business in this City, (which have reported their affairs in such a manner as to allow the analysis to be made,) exhibiting their proportionate Capital accumulations and assets; also their liabilities, together with their relative expenses, commissions, paid, &c. It is supposed that this statement will effectually relieve the anxiety of "two of the oldest policy-holders" and all others interested in the affairs of this Company.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week is, in value, $1,193,772, against $2,357,379 the corresponding week of last March. The amount of Goods marketed is $1,503,263, against $2,437,580 same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	744	$228,618	767	$87,726	767	$87,726
Man. of Cotton.	831	231,564	81	13,048	788	197,260
Man. of Silk.	949	336,577	146	64,189	881	189,476
Man. of Flax.	1,000	197,152	146	32,042	881	165,110
Miscellaneous.	818	99,350	33	3,641	149	27,413
Total.	3,842	$1,193,772	820	$192,577	1,816	$667,575
		192,577				1,003,196
Total entered.		$1,193,772	Total warehoused.			$1,858,295

The Loan advertised for by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is for the purpose of taking up Bonds falling due April 1 and Oct. 1, and not as a new indebtedness of the Company.

Iron and Coal.

From a pamphlet entitled *A Communication addressed to the Boston Board of Trade, by Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq., on the Subject of the Straits and Hocking Valley Railroad, and Mineral Lands of Ohio*, we copy the following statistics in regard to the importance and consumption of iron and coal:

"England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales contain 11,600 square miles of coal lands; Ohio contains 11,000 square miles. The cannel coal of the Tunnel Tract, in Ohio, is superior to the English cannel usually shipped to this country; and the bituminous coal of Straitsville is equal to the splint coal of Scotland, or to the coal of England, both of which are used now in the manufacture of pig iron.

"The coal trade of Great Britain in 1833 was as follows: Capital invested, $50,000,000; annual production, 27,000,000 tons; value at pit's mouth, $50,000,000; value at place of consumption, $100,000,000. London alone consumed 3,000,000 tons.

"In 1850, 166,439 tons of coal were shipped to this country from England and the British Provinces; in 1853, 291,500 tons; in 1854, the increased profit not be supplied. Manufacturing has made this great demand for bituminous coal; railroads, steam engines and steam vessels will rapidly increase the enormous consumption.

Iron trade of the United Kingdom—Total exports from the United Kingdom in 1853:

	Tons.
Pig iron	540,491
Bars and rails	548,996
Rods	18,606
	908,183

Of which were shipped to the United States—

Pig iron	104,520
Bars and rails	294,564
Rods	1,499
	400,583
Leaving tons	368,240

for the requirements of the rest of the world.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 8.

COTTON market closes to-day at an advance on the week of ½c.@1c. The sales of the week have been 5,000 bales, and the receipts of the same period 12,500 bales. Stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, 23,000. The receipts of RICE during the week have been 2,230 tierces, and the stock now on hand is 2,750 tierces. Prices show an advance of ½c. ⅌ lb., the quotations being 4c.@4½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 8.

COTTON market—sales to-day 4,000 bales. Fair 11½c.@11¾c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$3,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 93½; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 85; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, '60, 91; $2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 93½; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 91; $7,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 94½; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, '77; 15 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 25 Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, 30½; 50 do., 30½; 2 Reading Railroad, 50½; 150 do., 50½; 250 do., 50½; 50 do., 50½; 100 Morris Canal, 16½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 29; 50 North American Coal, 9½; 15 Norristown Railroad, 68.

Cheese Prices—United States 6c., 9c., 11½c.; City 6c., 9½c.; Pennsylvania 6c., 9½c.; Sapsago Skim-milk, 3c.@4c.; Factory, 6c.@8c.; Goshen, 10c.@11c.; Cheshire, 11c.@12c.; Cheddar, 11c.@12c.; Edam, 11c.@12c.; Gouda, 11c.@12c.; Limburger, 11c.@12c.; Neufchatel, 11c.@12c.; Parmesan, 11c.@12c.; Roquefort, 11c.@12c.; Stilton, 11c.@12c.; Swiss, 11c.@12c.; Wurtemburg, 11c.@12c.; Pine